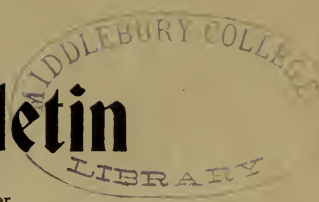


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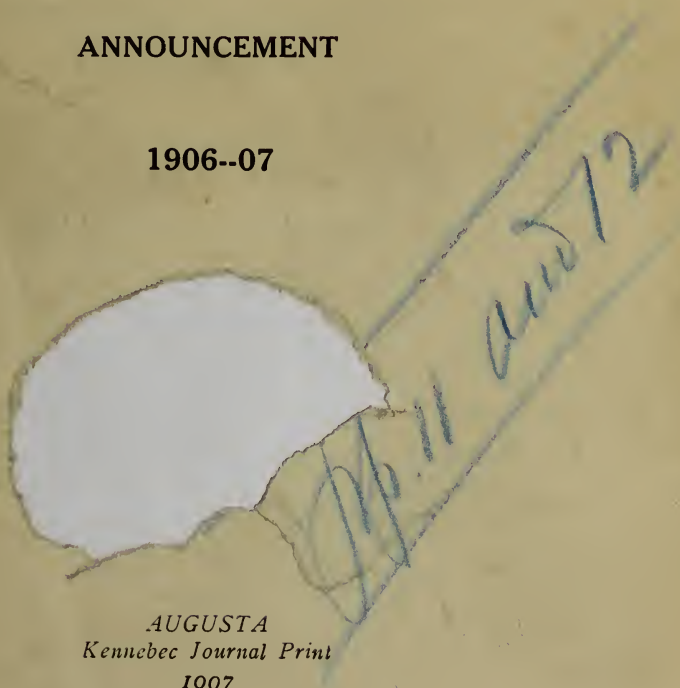
College of Law

OF THE

University of Maine

ANNOUNCEMENT

1906--07



AUGUSTA
Kennebec Journal Print
1907

FACULTY

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ALLEN ELLINGTON ROGERS, M. A.
Professor of Constitutional Law

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Assistant Professor of Real Property and Corporations

FOREST JOHN MARTIN, LL. B.
Resident Lecturer on Common Law Pleading and Maine Practice

HUGO CLARK, C. E.
Resident Lecturer on Equity Pleading and Practice

BERTRAM LEIGH FLETCHER, LL. B.
Instructor in Agency and Negotiable Paper

GEORGE HENRY WORSTER, LL. M.
Instructor in Sales and Wills

BARTLETT BROOKS, B. A., LL. B.
Instructor in Contracts

LUCILIUS ALONZO EMERY, M. A., LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme
Judicial Court of Maine
Lecturer on Real Estate and Probate Law

CHARLES HAMLIN, M. A., LL. B., Commissioner, Reporter of
Decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, 1888-1904
Lecturer on Legal Procedure

LOUIS CARVER SOUTHARD, M. A., LL. B., of the Massachusetts
Bar and of the United States Circuit Court Bar
Lecturer on Mercantile Law

RALPH KNEELAND JONES, E. S.
Librarian

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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THE COLLEGE OF LAW

GRADUATE STUDENTS

- Blanchard, Benjamin Willis, LL. B. *Bangor* 118 Congress St.
 University of Maine, 1904
- Bowker, Edgar Marshall, LL. B. *Whitefield, N. H.*
 George Washington University, 1902
- Bridges, Corril Ellsworth, LL. B. *Charlestown, Mass.*
 Albany Law School, 1887
- Brown, Leon Gilman Carleton, LL. B. *Milo*
 University of Maine, 1905
- Clough, George Edwin, LL. B. *Monson, Mass.*
 University of Maine, 1904
- Colby, James Adams, LL. B. *Lynn, Mass.*
 University of Maine, 1906
- Cook, Harold Elijah, LL. B. *Waterville*
 University of Maine, 1900
- Davis, Waldo Trevor, B. A., LL. B. *Worcester, Mass.*
 Dartmouth College, 1901. University of Maine, 1905
- Dunn, Patrick Henry, LL. B. *Bangor* Bass Building
 University of Maine, 1902
- Folsom, LeRoy Rowell, B. S. *South Norridgewock*
 University of Maine, 1895
- Foster, Walter Herbert, LL. B. *Dorchester, Mass.*
 University of Maine, 1905
- Fox, Lewis Edwin, LL. B. *Worcester, Mass.* 20 Everett St.
 University of Maine, 1906
- Graton, Claude Dewing, LL. B. *Burlington, Vt.*
 University of Maine, 1900
- Heard, Carlos Clayton, B. A. *Biddeford*
 Yale University, 1896
- Johnson, William Asbury, LL. B. *Milo*
 University of Maine, 1905
- Kenniston, Hartley Garfield, LL. B. *Bangor* 38 Court St.
 University of Maine, 1902
- Libby, Arthur Stephen, B. A. *Spartanburg, S. C.*
 University of Maine, 1903
- Linehan, Daniel Joseph, LL. B. *Haverhill, Mass.*
 University of Maine, 1905
- Lord, Harry, LL. B. *Bangor* 82 Cumberland St.
 University of Maine, 1902
- Merrill, John Bryant, LL. B. *Bangor* 18 Jefferson St.
 University of Maine, 1904
- Noble, Ernest Eugene, B. A., LL. B. *Portland*
 Colby College, 1897. University of Maine, 1903
- Perkins, DeForest Henry, Ph. B., M. A., LL. B., *Skowhegan*
 University of Maine, 1900, 1905. Illinois College of Law, 1906
- Putnam, Varney Arthur, B. A., LL. B. *Danforth*
 Colby College, 1899. University of Maine, 1902
- Plumstead, Frank, B. A., LL. B. *Bangor* 75 Hammond St.
 Bates College, 1896. University of Maine, 1901

- Record, Lewis Stillman, Ph. B., LL. B. *Worcester, Mass.*
Brown University, 1902. University of Maine, 1905
- Reid, Charles Hickson, LL. B. *Bangor* 60 Lincoln St.
University of Maine, 1903
- Robinson, Curville Charles, LL. B. *Flatbush, N. Y.*
University of Maine, 1905
- Robinson, William Henry, LL. B. *Bangor* 42 Hammond St
University of Maine, 1902
- Selkirk, Robert William, LL. B. *Boston, Mass.*
University of Maine, 1902
- Violette, Nil Louis, B. A., LL. B. *Van Buren*
St. Mary's College. University of Maine, 1903
- Waterhouse, William Henry, LL. B. *Old Town*
University of Maine, 1900

SENIORS

- Andrews, Percy Melville, B. A. *Portland* 25 State St.
Colby College, 1901
- Archibald, Bernard, B. A. *Houlton* Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Bowdoin College, 1904
- Bangs, Harry Edgar *Freedom* 49 High St.
- Buckley, John *Stafford Springs, Conn.* 49 High
[St.]
- Campbell, James DeWitt *Washington, D. C.* 14 Franklin St.
Howard University, College and Law School
- Clark, Jerome Borden *West Gouldsboro* 316 Hammond
[St.]
- DeWolfe, Robert William *Portland* 239 Essex St.
- Dudley, John Perley *Mapleton* 49 High St.
Colby College
- Finnigan, James Patrick *Bangor* 12 Summer St.
- Keegan, John Joseph *Lubec* 49 High St.
- Monroe, Edward Roy *Portland* 74 Third St.
- Moody, John Franklin, Jr., B. A. *Auburn* 25 State St.
Colby College, 1900
- O'Halloran, Thomas Henry *Marlboro, Mass.* Y.M.C.A. Bldg.
University of Vermont
- Perry, Lawrence Swift *New Bedford, Mass.* 125 Grove St.

JUNIORS

- Blossom, Charles Albert Gooding *New Bedford, Mass.*
[Beta Theta Pi, Orono]
- Burgess, Frank Beaumont *Sangerville* 229 State St.
- Davidson, Edward Burleigh *York Village* Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
- Driscoll, George Alexander *Springfield, Mass.* 24 Ohio St.
- Gardner, Silas Henry *Brockton, Mass.*
[Beta Theta Pi House, Orono]
- Godfrey, Edward Rawson, B. A. *Bangor* 172 Kenduskeag Ave
Bowdoin College, 1899
- Greeley, Harry Burton *Hampden* Hampden

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hamilton, Willard Packard, B. A. Bates College, 1895 | <i>Caribou</i> | 111 Fourth St. |
| Holman, William Harrison | <i>Dixfield</i> | 316 Hammond St. |
| Leary, Thomas Edward, B. S. University of Maine, 1904 | <i>East Hampden</i> | East Hampden |
| Maxwell, James Davidson | <i>Bangor</i> | 27 Grant St. |
| Nolan, Harry McDonald | <i>Haverhill, Mass.</i> | 100 Ohio St. |
| Rideout, Morton Howard | <i>Bangor</i> | Cor. Congress and [Fountain Sts.] |
| Ridlon, Horace Denver | <i>Stetson</i> | 23 Jefferson St. |
| Seavey, Ernest Linwood | <i>Boston, Mass.</i> | 46 Court St. |
| Skillin, Carroll Brown | <i>North Yarmouth</i> | 25 State St |
| Waldron, William Linscott, M. A. B. A., Colby College, 1899. | <i>Waterville</i> | 5 Maxim Court |
| M. A., University of Maine, 1906 | | |

FIRST YEAR

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Anderson, Albert Edward | <i>Portland</i> | 239 Essex St. |
| Brackett, Harry Mortimer | <i>Berwick</i> | 25 Middle St. |
| Bridgham, Edward William | <i>Bridgton</i> | 46 Court St. |
| Cartier, Arthur Jean Baptiste | <i>Biddeford</i> | 46 Court St. |
| Elder, Harry Robertson | <i>Chicopee Falls, Mass.</i> | 239 Essex [St.] |
| Ellis, Henry Allan | <i>Yarmouth, Mass.</i> | Orono |
| Emery, James Edgar | <i>Bangor</i> | 49 High St. |
| Emery, Oscar Harris | <i>Bar Harbor</i> | 123 Main St. |
| Fitz-Randolph, Reginald Boston University, College and Law School | <i>Boulder, Colo.</i> | 55 Summer St. |
| Foley, Frederick Morris | <i>Dorchester, Mass.</i> | Bangor House |
| Fraser, William Clayton | <i>Taunton, Mass.</i> | 48 Summer St. |
| Gallagher, Thomas Francis | <i>Bangor</i> | 34 Elm St. |
| Goss, Harold Isaac | <i>Berwick</i> | 48 Summer St. |
| Hammond, Nathaniel M. | <i>Wilton</i> | 316 Hammond St. |
| Kiernan, James Francis Brown University | <i>Wareham, Mass.</i> | Y. M. C. A. [Bldg.] |
| Mason, Walter Lee Fogg | <i>Brooks</i> | 15 Bower St. |
| May, Seth University of Maine | <i>Auburn</i> | 55 Summer St. |
| Morrison, Roy | <i>Saco</i> | Y. M. C. A. Bldg. |
| Paul, Seneca Arthur | <i>Garland</i> | 247 Harlow St. |
| Peters, Andrew John Wadsworth Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons | <i>Bangor</i> | 84 Columbia St. |
| Riggs, Verne Lester | <i>Livermore Falls.</i> | Y. M. C. A. [Bldg.] |
| Sanders, Thomas Andrew | <i>Sangerville</i> | 50 Jefferson St. |
| Small, Cyrus Fremont | <i>Caribou</i> | 46 Court St. |
| Snow, Forrest Belmont | <i>Bluehill</i> | 48 Summer St. |
| Taylor, John Edwin | <i>Skowhegan</i> | Orono |
| Thwing, Francis Drake | <i>Newton, Mass.</i> | 79 Summer St. |
| Toole, Christopher, Jr. | <i>Bangor</i> | St. James Hotel |

SPECIAL STUDENTS

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Chandler, Carroll Delwin | <i>Bangor</i> | 22 Short St. |
| Farnsworth, Omar Libby | <i>Caribou</i> | 28 Second St. |
| Huntley, Ernest Devenport | <i>Harrington</i> | 5 Maxim Court |
| Lewis, Charles Goodell | <i>New Bedford, Mass.</i> | 49 High St. |
| Pendleton, Harold Desmond | <i>Islesboro</i> | 20 Third St. |

LOCATION

The College of Law of the University of Maine is located in Bangor, a bright, progressive New England city, containing a population of over 20,000, and the business center of a large territory and a numerous population. Perhaps no city in the country does a larger business in proportion to its size. The city is easily accessible by rail from all parts of New England, and has steamboat connection with Boston. The climate is healthful, while its proximity to the coast renders the winters less rigorous than is the case in the interior. The churches of the city and the Young Men's Christian Association, whose building is large and commodious, receive students with the greatest hospitality, and young men coming as strangers to the city speedily find themselves contented and at home. Three Greek letter fraternities, the different class and athletic organizations, the Assembly, a vigorous debating society, as well as various quiz clubs and minor organizations, give tone and variety to student life.

Bangor is the county seat of Penobscot county, and numerous terms of Court, both State and Federal, are held here during the year. The local bar is one of distinguished ability, and students are thus enabled to observe how important cases are conducted by skilful practitioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Bangor offers to the students the privileges of a well-equipped reading room, as well as of comfortable social rooms, including parlor, game and reception rooms. In addition to the above, on payment of a small fee of three dollars, law students may have the use of a first-class gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths and swimming pool, all in charge of competent instructors.

Orono, where the other departments of the University are located, is a pleasant town some eight miles from Bangor, with which it is connected by both steam and electric railways. The College of Law is an integral part of the University, it being distinguished in this regard from other departments solely by its location. Students in the College of Law are permitted to take such general work in the University, along general lines, as time will allow, without extra charge. They are eligible for membership in the various athletic teams.

ADMISSION

The College of Law is open to both men and women. All students who enter as candidates for a degree must have a good high school or academic education, or its equivalent. Graduates of colleges, high schools, and academies, in good standing, are admitted without exam-

ination, upon presentation of a diploma or other satisfactory evidence of their graduation. Others are required to pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects: English and American History, English Composition, French or German (an ability to read and write ordinary French or German prose is required); Latin or Greek (four books of Caesar's Gallic War or an equivalent amount of some other Latin prose writer, seven of Cicero's orations; four books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and three books of Homer's Iliad; the candidate should also be able to write easy Greek or Latin prose); algebra to quadratic equations; plane geometry.

Attention is called to a change in the rules of the Association of American Law Schools, of which this school is a member, made at its meeting in Narragansett Pier, R. I., in August, 1905. The change goes into effect in September, 1907, according to the following resolution then passed:

"Section one of Article VI of the Articles of Association shall be amended so that it will read as follows:

"I. It shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school, the completion of a four years high school course, or such a course of preparation as would be accepted for admission to the state university, or to the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located; provided, that this requirement shall not take effect until September, 1907."

Students who are without the necessary preliminary education, but who wish to take the course in law as special students and not as candidates for a degree, and who can satisfy the faculty of their persistence and capacity for toil, are admitted to the college, and, if they prove able to do the work, are permitted to take the full course and are given a certificate to that effect upon its completion. While the value of a broad preliminary training as a preparation for the study of law is recognized as fully here as elsewhere, and while students are urged to obtain all the general education possible, yet it is recognized and demonstrated by experience, that occasionally a man with limited opportunities and education has yet the making of a good, and, it may be, a great lawyer. To such a man this college cordially and freely offers all its advantages, save its degrees.

Students who wish to acquire a knowledge of the law as a part of their general culture and not necessarily with a view to its practice are recommended to supplement their studies with courses in the University. Political economy, civics, logic, and especially courses in history and English are specifically recommended. To take such courses is wise on the part of any student, whether special or regular, that can afford to do so. There is no extra charge for studies so taken at the University.

Students that intend to engage in business and desire a knowledge along commercial lines, are recommended to take up the subjects of Admiralty, Agency, Bankruptcy, Carriers, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Equity, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Real Property, Sales, Suretyship, Torts, and Wills.

ADVANCED STANDING

This college is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. Any student entering this school from any school which is a member of that Association is admitted to advanced standing and given full credit for work done in the school from which he comes, upon presenting certificates of proficiency from the executive head of the latter school. All other persons seeking advanced standing and having the necessary educational qualifications required for admission, must pass examinations in the subjects covered in the earlier part of the course in this school.

Members of the Bar of any state may be admitted to the senior class as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while graduate students, as well as members of the Bar having this degree, may take one of the two graduate courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. Further information will be given on inquiry.

NECESSITY OF A LAW SCHOOL TRAINING

The day of study in a law office is rapidly passing, and it is only a question of a comparatively short time when substantially all the work of preparing for the Bar will be done by the school. "The time has gone by," said the late Chief Justice Waite, "when an eminent lawyer in full practice can take a class of students into his office and become their teacher. Once that was practicable, but now it is not. The consequence is that law schools are now a necessity."

This view was expressed as early as 1879, by the unanimous report of the Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, as given in the reports of the American Bar Association, vol. 2, p. 216. "There is little, if any, dispute now," say the members of this committee consisting of the leading men in the profession and representing every section of the country, "as to the relative merits of education by means of law schools, and that got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools."

ADVANTAGES OF SUCH A TRAINING.

The advantages possessed by the law schools are pointed out in the same report:—Attainment of general principles, removal of difficulties inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, the acquisition of clear conceptions and precise expression, familiarity with leading cases and with their application to discussion, the forming of habits of attention and acquaintance with the leading maxims of the law, together with the priceless opportunities resulting from contact with other minds in generous emulation, not to mention the incidental survey of the law as a science and the inevitable recognition of ethics as its true foundation, while the reading, reasoning and discoursing incidental thereto, and constantly accompanying the work—all these secure a progress otherwise altogether beyond the reach of the student.

These advantages are being recognized both in the United States and abroad. Sir Frederick Pollock claims that the law schools of this country have made the American student not only a better instructed lawyer but a more practical lawyer as well. Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Mr. Dicey, K. C., have expressed themselves to the same effect. Hon. William P. Goodelle, President of the New York State Board of Bar Examiners, said at the conference of State Boards of Bar Examiners in 1898, among other things: "The growing appreciation of a law school course, will, in my judgment, result before many years in the Court of Appeals requiring by its rules that some portion, at least, of a legal course of study (in New York) shall be had in a law school." (Reports of American Bar Association, vol. 21, p. 534.) The immediate, as well as the more remote, value of such training is also illustrated by the fact that in New York, where authentic statistics are available, the percentage of office men failing in the bar examination is nearly twice as large as that of the law school men, while the probabilities of future professional success are, according to Franklin M. Danaher, Esq., of the same State Board of Bar Examiners, about in the same proportion. In Ohio, recently, eighty per cent. of the men that failed were from law offices. Of the law school men equally unsuccessful the far greater number were from night schools and similiar institutions, while no less than ninety-five per cent. of the graduates of the regular law schools satisfied the tests applied by the examining board. Exceptional men of course exist, as is well known to the faculty of every law school, and such men whether coming from office, correspondence school, or private study at home, would pass any examination, however severe. It is the exception that proves the rule.

These facts are being more and more recognized in the profession Mr. W. N. Stearns, Secretary to President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, in summarizing the views of about a thousand members of the bar of the State of Illinois as expressed in reply to a question sheet sent out by the State University says: "It appears, in the first place, very definitely from this examination that the days of studying law in a lawyer's office have passed away. * * * Out of the thousand replies only seven favored preparation for the bar in a lawyer's office. All the rest insisted that the only sensible thing for a boy to do who desires to practice law is to enter the best law school he can find." From the same summary it appears that the opinion is general that having once entered the law school the young man had better give his entire time to the work of the school, and not attempt to combine it with work in a lawyer's office, or, indeed, work in any other place unless absolutely needed to pay expenses. A majority of the whole number urge that every one taking up the study of the law should complete a full college course before beginning his law studies. Of the others a majority are in favor of at least two years in college before taking up the study of the law, while there is a practical unanimity that the completion of a four years high school course is the absolute minimum which is at all acceptable.

METHODS OF STUDY

While a few courses are by lectures, yet the greater part of the instruction is obtained from the study and discussion of series of selected cases. The college is frankly committed to the "case" system of study, that is, the inductive study of carefully arranged and selected cases, without the use of text-books or commentaries by the student in his individual work, except, later on, for the purposes of collateral reading and for the review of some branches of the law by means of classic and really authoritative text-books. It is believed to be the best possible system for all students, regardless of their preliminary education and acquirements. By it a comprehension of legal principles and facility in their application are acquired as in no other way, while it is apparently the only method by which any genuine power of legal discrimination and analysis can be developed.

The spirit and aim of this college are distinctly practical. Its purpose is to equip men thoroughly for the practice of law. The fullest discussion is permitted and encouraged in all the work; but whatever else the student may get out of it, one result should certainly be a knowledge of the law as it is. To bring this home to the mind of the student and to fix it there by the discovery of the reason upon which the principle rests is regarded as the chief function of the school. The uniform success which the graduates have met in passing the severe examinations given for admission to the bar, in Maine, Massachusetts and other jurisdictions, is some evidence of their efficient preparation for practice.

In Maine every member of the class of 1906, without exception, that took the bar examination passed successfully. One member, Lucius Black Swett, of West Hollis, the honor man of his class, passed with a mark of 92, the highest mark ever given by the Board of Bar Examiners since its existence.

Again, as during the last three years, the graduates of the College of Law maintained a higher standing and a better average in the examination than the men of the Harvard and the Boston University Law Schools.

At the meeting of the section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, during a lively and animated debate as to the relative ability of law schools to teach the subject of Practice, Mr. Justice L. A. Emery of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was able to make the following contribution to the general discussion: "I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that we have in my State a little law school that does teach practice. I am speaking now from the standpoint of a judge of the supreme court of that State and as a friend of that law school. I can say that at the end of their course in the study of practice in that school some of the students are better practitioners than those men who came to the bar directly from the office and without ever having been in a law school. Practice is taught and pleading is taught, and my only purpose in rising now was to testify to the fact that not only can it be done but that it is done and done thoroughly."

Strong applause followed these remarks and it was evident that on the general question the sentiment of the section was with the position

taken by Mr. Justice Emery. See report of the Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 1905, page 564.

In this connection we quote from Vol. VIII. No. 1, of the Maine Bulletin. It says: "It is the great good fortune of the University of Maine to be able to say that, since the establishment of its Law School (1898), no Massachusetts man that came to study in it and took the regular course in three years, ever failed to pass the bar examinations of his own state, and that, too, at the first trial. For three years in succession, and each year more decisively so, the students of the University of Maine have stood ahead of the Harvard and Boston University Law School men in the bar examinations held in Maine, a fact which finds its explanation, in part at least, in the advantages a smaller school enjoys over a larger school, as pointed out by the Dean of the School in his address at St. Louis." See the Transactions of the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1904, page 807.

The Practice Court is an important feature of the work of the college. It is held weekly and consists of three divisions, a moot court, a trial court, and an appellate division. The work in the court is principally done by the members of the senior and junior classes, appeal lies from the first two courts to the appellate division, known as the University Law Court, composed of two seniors and a member of the faculty. The training thus obtained proves of considerable value.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study covers a period of three full years. College graduates whose health and ability warrant are permitted, by doing extra work, to finish the course in two years. All students, however, are urged to take three years for the completion of the work. The percentage of college graduates enrolled has risen from nine per cent. three years ago to above twenty per cent. at the present time. Of the college graduates in attendance an ever increasing number are taking the course in three years.

If a student can spend but one year at a law school the first year will beyond a doubt prove the most valuable to him.

The faculty will not hesitate to drop a student after it considers him disqualified either through wilful neglect or from manifest incapacity to grasp the subject.

FIRST YEAR COURSES

CONTRACTS. Fall, winter and spring terms, four, three, and two hours a week respectively. Text book: Keener's Cases on Contracts. MR. BROOKS.

TORTS. Fall, winter and spring terms, four, three, and two hours a week respectively. Text book: Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts. PROF. WALZ.

REAL PROPERTY. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Tiedeman on Real Property. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

CRIMINAL LAW. Winter and spring terms, two hours a week. Text book: Beale's Cases on Criminal Law. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

COMMON LAW PLEADING. Winter and spring terms, two hours and one hour a week respectively. Lectures and Problems. MR. MARTIN.

AGENCY.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book. Huffcut's Cases on Agency. MR. FLETCHER.

HISTORY OF LAW. Fall term, one hour a week. Lectures. PROF. ROGERS.

FEDERAL COURTS. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures. PROF. WALZ.

JUNIOR COURSES.

EVIDENCE. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Thayer's Cases on Evidence. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

SALFS.* Fall and winter terms, two hours a week. Text Book: Burdick's Cases on Sales. MR. WORSTER.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER. Winter and spring terms, two and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Huffcut's Negotiable Instruments. MR. FLETCHER.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Fall term, three hours a week. Text book: Smith's Cases on Persons. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

CARRIERS. Fall and winter terms, one and three hours a week respectively. Text book: McClain's Cases on Carriers. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

DAMAGES.* Winter term, three hours a week. Text book. Beale's Cases on Damages. MR. WORSTER.

REAL PROPERTY.* Spring term, four hours a week. Text book: Finch's Cases on the Law of Property in Land. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

INSURANCE.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Woodruff's Cases on Insurance. MR. WORSTER.

SENIOR COURSES

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Fall and winter term, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Bispham on Equity and Shepard's Cases in Equity. PROF. WALZ.

*PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Smith's Cases on Corporations. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

SURETYSHIP.* Fall and winter terms, two hours a week. Text book: Ames's Cases on Suretyship. MR. WORSTER.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Fall term, three hours a week. Text books: Boyd's Cases on Constitutional Law; Roger's Our System of Government. MR. WORSTER.

*EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE. Winter term, two hours a week. Lectures. MR. CLARK.

BANKRUPTCY AND FEDERAL PROCEDURE. Winter term, two hours a week. Lectures. - GEN. HAMLIN.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.* Winter term, three hours a week. Text book: Smith's Cases on Municipal Corporations. PROF. WALZ.

CONFLICT OF LAWS. Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Dwyer's Cases on Private International Law. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

PARTNERSHIP. Spring term, four hours a week. Text book: Ames's Cases on Partnership. PROF. WALZ.

WILLS.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Chaplin's Cases on Wills. MR. WORSTER.

MAINE PRACTICE. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures and Problems. MR. MARTIN.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

GENERAL REVIEW. Fall, winter and spring term, one hour a week. Text book: Gardner's Review in Law and Equity. PROF. WALZ.

ROMAN LAW.* Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

PROBATE LAW.* Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

WHAT TO DO IN COURT AND HOW. Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS. Spring term, about six lectures. DR. SOUTHARD.

The subjects starred are given in alternate years, Agency alternating with Insurance, Sales with Suretyship, Damages with Municipal Corporations, Real Property (cases) with Wills, and Roman Law with Probate Law.

LIBRARY

The law library contains about three thousand volumes, including the reports of the Supreme Courts of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and of the Court of Appeals of New York, the New York Common Law and Chancery Reports, the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, the complete Reporter System, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, all the law encyclopedias, a considerable number of text-books, and the leading law periodicals, as also the English Reports, Full Verbatim Reprint.

DEGREES

The University confers the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon students who complete the courses outlined above, and who present a thesis of not less than five thousand words, which shall be approved by the faculty.

The degree of Master of Laws is conferred after the completion of one year of resident graduate work, or two years of such work in absence, and approval by the faculty of two theses of not less than five thousand words each. Details as to this course may be had upon application to the Dean.

Attorneys-at-law who have been actively engaged in practice at the bar for not less than five years, and attorneys who hold a college degree and have practised for not less than two years, may, on presentation of a recommendation from one of the justices of the highest court of their State, be also admitted to the course leading to the master's degree.

HONORS.

Two members of the senior class are each year elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi; and two members have places on the commencement program.

EXPENSES

The expense incident to a course in this college is very moderate, and deserves the careful attention of students to whom this is a serious question. It is believed that in no school in the East can so thorough a legal training be obtained at so small an outlay. The tuition is seventy dollars a year, payable one-third at the beginning of each term. Of the seventy dollars ten dollars is a library charge. The graduation fee is ten dollars. There are no other charges. Books cost about thirty dollars a year. Good board and rooms may be had for from \$3.50 to \$7.00 a week. The school year covers a period of thirty-two weeks. Aside from expenditures for travel, clothing, and social demands, the average annual outlay will not exceed \$210, and this may be somewhat reduced by close economy. It is believed that expenses in this, as well, as in the other departments of the University, are lower than in any other college of equal rank in New England.

For further information, address,

DEAN W. E. WALZ,

University of Maine College of Law,

Bangor, Maine.

CALENDAR

1907.

October 2, Wednesday, Fall term begins.

December 18, Wednesday, Fall term ends.

1908

January 8, Wednesday, Winter term begins.

March 18, Wednesday, Winter term ends.

March 26, Wednesday, Spring term begins.

June 10, Wednesday, COMMENCEMENT.



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ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LAW

Three years course leading to the degree of LL. B. Graduate courses leading to the degree of LL. M. This college is located in Bangor.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Major courses in Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, Germanic Languages, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, and Romance Languages.

Confers the degrees of B. A. and B. S., with specification of the major subject.

SUMMER TERM.— The Summer Term is a department of the College of Arts and Sciences.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Course in General Agriculture; major and special courses in Agronomy, Animal Industry, and Horticulture.

Confers the degree of B. S.

SHORT WINTER COURSES in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, and Poultry Management.

CORRESPONDENCE AND LECTURE COURSES.

The SCHOOL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE is a two years course of practical instruction of non-collegiate grade. Certificates are awarded to those who complete this course.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Organized and maintained to carry on investigations along agricultural and allied lines.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, and Forestry. Confers the degree of B. S. in the course pursued.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Four years course leading to the degree of B. S. in Pharmacy. Two years course, equivalent to that of the ordinary School of Pharmacy, leading to the degree of Ph. C.

GRADUATE COURSES leading to the appropriate Master's degree are offered in the various departments.

For catalogue of the University, or other information, address,

PRESIDENT GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS,

Orono, Maine.